MAY. 1782. THE NUMB. 2707.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1782.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE Subſcriber receiving daily applications of a number of Gentlemen from various parts of the United States and from Europe, to be admitted to view his collection of natural and artificial CURIOSITIES, PAINTINGS, &c. muſt acknowledge that it has not always been in his power to comply with their deſires, owing to his other occupations, as thoſe unexpected viſits muſt of courſe be attended with great loſs of time and other inconveniences to himſelf.

Therefore, in order to remove theſe difficulties, he has been induced, by the advice of his friends, to take this public method of informing the Gentlemen and Ladies, ſtrangers in this city, who are deſirous to ſee the curioſities it contains, that he will ſet apart three days in the week to receive the companies who may wiſh to viſit his collection, under the following regulations.

The days fixed, are Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; the hours of admittance for each company, at Ten, Eleven, and Twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and at Three and Four o'clock in the afternoon, allowing an hour for each company; which to avoid inconvenience to themſelves he hopes will not exceed ſix in one ſett. By ſending for tickets a day or two before, the day and hour that will ſuit the company will be particularly mentioned.

Want of room prevents his giving a ſyllabus of his collection for the preſent, which he has ſome reaſon to believe will give ſatisfaction to his viſitors, whether lovers of the fine arts, naturaliſts, or curious in general.

His friends and acquaintances, reſiding in this city, who have not yet, or but imperfectly viſited his cabinet, will, upon their application, have particular hours appointed for that purpoſe not interfering with the public days.

He takes this public opportunity to return his grateful thanks to all thoſe perſons who for ſeveral years paſt have from various parts of this continent contributed to encreaſe his collection, and hopes he will continue to be favoured with ſuch articles as may fall into their poſſeſſion, more particularly as he intends his cabinet to be hereafter the foundation of the firſt American Muſeum.

TICKETS to be had every morning, Sunday excepted, at his houſe in Arch-ſtreet, above Fourth-ſtreet, at Half a Dollar each.

P. E. Du SIMITIERE.

An entire NEW WORK.

Now ſelling at BELL's book-ſtore, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia [*Price One Dollar.*]

THE REAL and GENUINE

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

A COMEDY, acted, with burſts of APPLAUSE, at the Theatres in London and Dublin.

Written by RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDEN, Eſq;

Hold the Mirror up to Nature, and ſhew Vice its own Image.

LIKEWISE,

Another entire new work, now ſelling at BELL's book-ſtore, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

[*Price One Dollar.*]

The REVOLUTION *of* AMERICA,

By the ABBE RAYNAL.

Author of the philoſophical and political hiſtory of the eſtabliſhments and commerce of the Europeans in both the Indies.

ALSO,

Variety of curious and uſeful BOOKS, in hiſtory, divinity, voyages, travels, plays, novels and entertainment, with Latin and Greek claſſics, &c. &c. ¶ 6 w.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the Collectors, that they cannot obtain the Taxes due on ſundry Eſtates, viz.

A Lot of Ground, ſituate in North ward, belonging to Peter Gaſkell's eſtate.

Sundry Lots of Ground, ſituate in Dock ward (ſouth part) belonging to Peter Gaſkell's eſtate.

A Lot of Ground, ſituate in Upper Delaware ward, ſaid to belong to Gibb Jones and others.

Ten Acres of Land, ſituate in Weſt Northern-Liberties, belonging to Caleb Foulk's eſtate.

One and a half Acre of ditto, in ditto, on Germantown road, belonging to perſons unknown.

Nineteen Acres of Land in ditto, belonging to George Croughan's eſtate.

Eleven Acres of Land, in ditto, ſaid to belong to Captain Thomas Reed.

Two vacant Lots in ditto, on the north ſide of Green-ſtreet; owners unknown.

Twenty-five Acres of Land, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, known by the name of Wilſon's land.

One hundred Acres of Land and Dwelling, ſituate in Lower Dublin townſhip, belonging to John Dungan.

Twenty-ſeven Acres of Land, ſituate in Germantown townſhip, belonging to Abraham Jones.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unleſs the ſaid owners, their attornies or agents, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the 27th day of July, next enſuing the date hereof, the premiſes, or ſuch parts thereof reſpectively, will be ſold, as may be ſufficient to pay all taxes due and reaſonable charges.

GUNNING BEDFORD, JOHN BAKER, NATHAN GIBSON. } Commiſſioners.

April 22, 1782.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on the Firſt day of the Sixth month (June) next, at Six o'clock in the afternoon,

ALL that certain brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth, eaſt and weſt, 20 feet, and in length or depth 76 feet, bounded northward by ſaid ſtreet, eaſtward by Nicholas Caſſel's ground, ſouthward by ground late in the tenure of Richard Hill, deceaſed, and weſtward by Samuel Cooper's ground; ſubject to a ground-rent of two pounds ten ſhillings per annum, payable to the heirs and aſſigns of James Parrock, deceaſed.

Alſo, at the time and place aforeſaid, will be Sold, a Ground-rent of two pounds ten ſhillings per annum, iſſuing out of a houſe and lot in Arch-ſtreet, lately in the poſſeſſion of Dedrick Reeſe, deceaſed. The whole being part of the eſtate of ISAAC ANDREWS, deceaſed, and to be ſold in purſuance of his laſt will and teſtament, by

MARK MILLER, THOMAS REDMAN, } Executors.

Philadelphia, 5th Month, 1ſt, 1782. ¶

LONDON, *December* 29.

COUNTY OF SURRY.

A NUMEROUS body of the principal Gentlemen, Clergy and Yeomanry, Freeholders of the county of Surry, met yeſterday at the Spread Eagle in Epſom, in conſequence of the advertiſement from the Committee. Sir Francis Vincent, Baronet, took the Chair, and addreſſed the Freeholders in a ſhort ſpeech, in which he informed them of the purpoſe for which their Committee had thought proper to call them together. Two years ago they had petitioned the Parliament for the redreſs of grievances, and the reduction of the influence of the Crown. The fate of that petition, he dared to ſay, they were not unacquainted with; though it had been ſupported by the moſt ſplendid eloquence, and by the anxious and earneſt endeavours of their worthy repreſentatives, along with many other virtuous and independent gentlemen, it had been overborne and deſtroyed by the weight of that very influence of which it complained. It was now to be conſidered whether or not they ought to agree to another Addreſs, and to whom they ought to apply; certainly not to the Houſe of Commons, for their application to that body had been ineffectual; but perhaps from the Throne they might have a more favourable reception. The times required that the people ſhould declare their opinions and exert their endeavours for national deliverance. Our calamities were ſuch, that there was no neceſſity for deſcribing them. Who was there that was not acquainted with them? Who was there, whatever might be his ſituation, that did not ſee them? He had the firm perſuaſion that the county of Surry would on that day, as they had always heretofore, ſhew themſelves the true, independent and zealous friends of their country.

Mr. Budgen then read the Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, which was the ſame as that of the county of Middleſex, and moved that it ſhould be agreed to by the meeting.

John Nicholls, Eſq; roſe, he ſaid, to ſecond the motion. The Petition which had been read contained very ſerious charges againſt his Majeſty's miniſters; charges which he declared he could not, and would not have preſumed to recommend to his fellow citizens, if he did not believe it in his heart and conſcience to be true; but it was fit that the Freeholders ſhould be as well convinced as he was, of the truth of thoſe charges. The firſt charge which the petition contained was, "that they had, by falſe aſſertions, and fallacious ſuggeſtions, deluded his Majeſty and the nation into the preſent unnatural and unfortunate war."

Philip Carteret Webbe, Eſq; declared his very hearty concurrence in the principle and propriety of the propoſed Addreſs. It was abſolutely neceſſary to our deliverance; for the preſent men and meaſures would ruin the country; but he begged leave to ſuggeſt, that the paragraph, ſtating the ſurrender of the loyaliſts to the civil juriſdiction of America, was not ſtrictly founded in fact, as he underſtood that thoſe loyaliſts were conveyed by the Bonetta ſloop to New-York. Another matter which he would ſuggeſt was, to talk a language of true Britiſh ſpirit, and not to deſpond at the misfortunes with which we were ſurrounded. We ſhould ſpeak and act as the Romans did, when Hannibal was at the gates of their city.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey anſwered Mr. Webbe in a ſhort ſpeech, in which he ſhewed him, that the capitulation of York Town proved that we were not able to give protection to the loyaliſts, whom we deluded by promiſes to join us; and this was all that the Addreſs ſtated. As to a tenor of deſpondency, he ſhould object to it as much as the Honorable Gentleman; but no ſuch language did the Petition breathe; it was manly, firm, determined; it breathed this language to their Sovereign—Relinquiſh the American war, and remove your Miniſters, and the nation will be united, and will be animated. It will give ſpirit and energy to our national efforts. Sir Joſeph addreſſed his Conſtituents as became the Repreſentative of a free People. He begged them to furniſh him with inſtructions, and he would obey them.

Admiral Keppel alſo addreſſed his conſtituents; and this being the firſt time that he had met them in a general aſſembly ſince they had conferred upon him the high truſt of their repreſentation, he begged them to accept of his grateful acknowledgments for their confidence; and he aſſured them, that in diſcharging the truſt he would not only conſult their intereſts, but alſo their opinion, and be happy to have their inſtructions to guide him in his conduct. The hon. Admiral ſpoke with manly feeling of the diſaſter in Virginia, and of that melancholy neceſſity which obliged Earl Cornwallis to give up the Loyaliſts to their offended countrymen. It was true, that the Bonetta ſloop took off from the ſame thoſe who were moſt offenſive to the Americans. This was done with the generous and the compaſſionate privity of General Waſhington. With that humanity which always diſtinguiſhes a ſoldier's mind, he winked at the proceeding, and ſuffered the moſt obnoxious to be conveyed from their danger. But they were not all taken off; many were ſurrendered to the enemy; and the fact certainly was, that we could not protect them. No blame was thrown on Earl Cornwallis; he was a man of the pureſt character, though, to his misfortune, engaged in a bad cauſe, and in his late ſituation he was abandoned to his fate. With reſpect to deſpondency, God forbid that ever Britons ſhould deſpair, or approach the throne with the language of dejection. The preſent Addreſs ſpoke a bold, a conſtitutional, a ſpirited, though a loyal and a reſpectful language.

Mr. Webbe withdrew his ſuggeſtion, and the Petition was agreed to *unanimouſly*, to be delivered to his Majeſty by the Knights of the Shire, accompanied by Lord Midleton, Sir Francis Vincent, Sir Robert Clayton, Barts. Mr. Budgen, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Bond Hopkins, Mr. Trecothick, Mr. Martin and others.

Sir Robert Clayton then moved the thanks of the county to their worthy Repreſentatives, for their ſpirited and virtuous conduct; and by a ſecond reſolution, they were inſtructed to withhold their conſent to all further ſupplies, until the prayers of their Petition were granted.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey thanked his Conſtituents in a ſhort ſpeech, and aſſured them of his conſtant and zealous attention to his duty.

Admiral Keppel alſo begged them to accept of his warm thanks for their many endeavours. He was a man grown towards age in the ſervice of his country. It was his misfortune to be out of that ſervice at a time when his country was in danger. It was not his fault; he was forced to retire, becauſe he could not truſt; but he ſaid, if ever a moment ſhould arrive when he could ſhare only in the common danger, without having to fear ſecret aſſaſſination, he would be proud to ſpill the the laſt drop of his blood on board the fleet of Britain.

Thanks were moved to the worthy Chairman; and this, as well as every other reſolution, paſſed unanimouſly. The petition was ſigned by ſeveral hundred Freeholders, and copies ordered to be ſent to the different parts of the county to receive ſignatures.

The Freeholders now dined together, and many conſtitutional toaſts were drank:

The Majeſty of the People of England.

The independent Freeholders of Surry.

The Knights of the Shire for that County; and may every friend of freedom meet with their ſupport, and every friend of freedom deſerve it as well.

The quintuple Alliance.

Admiral Keppel and the Navy of England.

Lord Rockingham, and the Whigs.

Lord Effingham; and may the army of Great-Britain always be ſucceſsful in a good cauſe, and never be employed in a bad one.

May the laſt Revolution render another unneceſſary, *&c. &c. &c.*

To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Petition and Remonſtrance of the Freeholders of Middleſex.

IMPRESSED with an awful ſenſe of the dangers which ſurround us, feeling for ourſelves and our poſterity, anxious for the glory of a country, hitherto as much renowned for the virtues of juſtice and humanity as for the ſplendor of its arms, we approach your Throne with ſentiments becoming loyal ſubjects at ſo alarming an hour, and at the ſame time with that reſpect which is due to the Monarch of a free people, and a Prince of the illuſtrious Houſe of Brunſwick, to which we feel ourſelves in a peculiar manner attached by all the ties of gratitude and affection.

It is with inexpreſſible concern that we have heard your Majeſty declare, in your ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament, your intention of perſevering in a ſyſtem of meaſures which has proved ſo diſaſtrous to this country. Such a declaration calls for the voice of a free and injured people. We feel the reſpect due to Majeſty: But, in this critical and awful moment, to flatter is to betray.

We cannot but repeat what we have before expreſſed to your Majeſty, our unvaried abhorrence of this conteſt with our American brethren, eſpecially when we look back to the real objects which produced it, and to the precious opportunity which proffered very early to prevent or ſtop it, before the breach was rent thus wide. Yet, diſcontented as we have been, like patient ſubjects we have ſat ſtill and have borne our ſhare of the very oppreſſive burdens with which this nation has been loaded; hoping that infatuation would ſoon run its length, and that what was unjuſtly and unwiſely ruſhed into might obtain, in the revolution of events, a termination in due time, which might reconcile all in amity.

But when a ſecond army has been captured; when the conſummate valour of the firſt officers in Europe, and the tried bravery of the firſt troops in the world, have been inſufficient to make more than a momentary impreſſion, or to ſave themſelves from captivity in the end; when the moſt ſanguine expectations can hardly look for leſs defeat, where every poſition that is taken by your Majeſty's troops is, by the irritation of war and the mode of it, ſurrounded at beſt with timid friends and deſperate enemies; when every poſſible exertion hath been made at home, every requiſition of your Majeſty's Miniſters to Parliament for fleets and armies hath been moſt amply indulged, beyond all imagination of the neighbouring ſtates of Europe, and all examples of former times; when diſaſtrous experience hath brought us to a moment like this, of knowing that the combat is too unequal to our ſtrength, we cannot forbear imploring your Majeſty's conſideration for us and our poſterity.

What we feel from this deteſtable war is matter of too much notoriety for the moſt artful tongue to gainſay. The trade of this country has ſuffered irreparable loſſes, and is threatened with final extinction:

The manufactures in many valuable branches are declining, and their ſupply of materials rendered precarious, by the inferiority of your Majeſty's fleet to that of your enemies, in almoſt every part of the globe:

The landed property throughout the kingdom has been depreciated, to the moſt alarming degree:

The property of your Majeſty's ſubjects, veſted in the public funds, has loſt above one third of its value:

Private credit has been almoſt wholly annihilated, by the enormous intereſt given in the public loans above what is allowed by law in any private contract:

And amidſt theſe cruel diminutions of our reſources, your Majeſty's ſubjects have been loaded with a burden of taxes, which, even if our victories had been as ſplendid as our defeats have been diſgraceful, if our acceſſion of dominion had been as fortunate as the diſmemberment of the empire has been cruel and diſaſtrous, could not in itſelf be conſidered but as a great and grievous calamity.

O! Sire, ſuffer not this once great and flouriſhing nation to experience the utmoſt meaſure of calamity, which can flow from ill-fated councils! Look back, we beſeech your Majeſty, to that fatal period in the Spaniſh hiſtory, when contending for a length of years with impracticable provinces, the glory of that Monarchy, and the whole vigour of that nation, ſuſtained a blow, from which to this hour they have never recovered.

We do therefore moſt earneſtly intreat your Majeſty to relinquiſh entirely, and for ever, the plan of reducing our brethren in America to obedience by force, and to improve the preſent moments, while your Majeſty has a degree of force ſtill left, and poſſeſſions ſtill remaining in the weſtern world, towards bringing forward a peace with that people.

And as a moſt probable opening to theſe views, and alſo as a pledge both to them and us, of your Majeſty's fixed determination to abandon a ſyſtem incompatible with the intereſts of your Crown and the welfare of your people, we further beſeech your Majeſty to diſmiſs from your preſence and councils all the adviſers, both public and ſecret, of the meaſures we lament, that their influence being removed, they may meet that fair and juſt trial of their conduct, which their injured country has a right to demand.

L O N D O N.

Dec. 27. It is ſaid the Reverend Bench are become generally averſe to the continuance of ſanguinary meaſures againſt our American brethren, ſeeing the utter impracticability of a ſucceſsful coercion. They wiſh to adopt lenient meaſures, with prayers and faſts, referring the cauſe to Providence, finding it not to ſucceed in the hands of men.

A private letter from an officer who is a priſoner at Boſton has the following article: "The Americans are now raiſing freſh troops, and by next ſpring they will have as powerful an army as any in Europe, and as well diſciplined. Dear bought experience has made me alter my opinion of the Americans; for I once thought them mere poltroons, but I have found they are quite the reverſe; they are brave in the field, and a generous, humane enemy.

The Members of the interior Cabinet, or private Junto, are Lord Bute, James Stuart Mackenzie (Lord Bute's brother) Lord Mansfield, Welbore Ellis, Lord Marchmont, Charles Jenkinſon, Lord Loughborough, and Lord Stormont.

Dec. 28. The remonſtrances of the people will no doubt produce the effect which they ought. The crown will perceive, what might long ago have been diſcovered, that the great body of the people are againſt the American war, the preſent ſyſtem, and the preſent Miniſters. Shall we go on againſt the wiſhes of the people, and againſt their feelings? Is the Government ſtrong enough to do it? We truſt, whatever may be its ſtrength, it has not the diſpoſition to perſevere without the ſupport of the kingdom.

The city of Norwich, it is ſaid, will petition the throne on the preſent alarming poſture of affairs.

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 14.

"Our advices from Cadiz ſay, that two couriers arrived there ſucceſſively, with orders from Govenment to haſten the armament of the tranſports that are to take on board the 4000 troops deſtined, as it is thought, for America. This convoy, that is to be eſcorted by ſix ſhips of the line, was to put to ſea much about this time, (the letters from Cadiz ſay before the 15th;) that indefinite expreſſion, America, ought not to be underſtood to mean North-America: It is long ſince known that the firſt expedition of the next campaign threatens Jamaica: The invaſion of that iſland, reſolved on in the two Cabinets ſo long ago as March laſt, will be undertaken in concert, by the united forces of France and Spain: Thirty-ſix ſhips under the command of the Count de Graſſe, ſeven under the Marquis de Vaudreuil, ſeventeen commanded by Don Solano, ſix more Spaniſh ſhips that are going to ſail to join him, 24,000 regular troops, 5 or 6000 volunteers or mulattoes, are all to join for that important enterprize.

"This, we hope, will be more than enough to bring Britiſh infatuation to order, and reſtore peace to Europe, by rendering permanent the independency of America.

"According to letters from Spain, the number of cutters that the Government of England had fitted out to revictual Gibraltar, (a project which the Engliſh had great hopes would meet with ſucceſs) conſiſted of thirteen; and out of that number, eight have already been taken by the Spaniards, with their lading of bullets, bombs and powder; two were ſo fortunate as to ſlip into Gibraltar, and the other three are ſtill in Liſbon road.

"The Marquis de Segur, Miniſter for the war department, having lately been cloſetted with the King, it is preſumed that the promotion of General Officers is ſettled, but that his Majeſty will not declare it until the end of the year. We only know at preſent, that the firſt of the great Governments that ſhall be vacant is promiſed to the Count de Rochambeau; and that in the mean time, his Majeſty has granted him a penſion of 30,000 livres; that the King's regiment, dragoons, which the Marquis de la Fayette had, is given to the Viſcount de Noailles; that the Chevalier de Chatellux has obtained, as a reward for his campaign in America, the Government of Rochelle; and that M. de Charlus, ſon of the Marquis de Caſtries, is appointed Major General of the Gendarmerie. The Marſhal de Broglio has demanded of the King, as a reward for his ſervices, that the Prince de Broglio, his ſon, might be ſent to America, to replace M. de Charlus; which being granted, he is to go over with the rank of Colonel en ſecond, as is alſo the Viſcount de Segur, youngeſt ſon of the Miniſter of War."

Frankfort, on the Main, Nov. 28. General Faucitt has again made his appearance here, the 17th of this month, and after a ſhort ſtay continued his route to Hanau, in order to raiſe more German troops, at the rate of Thirty Pounds ſterling per man. The King of Great-Britain, it is ſaid, has ſet his heart ſo much upon the raiſing of this new body of troops, that he delivered in perſon to General Faucitt his inſtructions, without the medium of Lord Amherſt, commander in chief, or of the Secretary at War; but the preceding levies made in theſe countries for the crown of England, without our having ſeen hardly one man return, of all that went over to America, render them now the more ſcarce, as it is but a ſhort time ſince two Hanoverian regiments of foot were raiſed for the Eaſt-Indies. The Court of Heſſe-Caſtle, in order to facilitate General Faucitt's buſineſs, has given orders to ſeveral of her officers to recruit in different places. The Baron de Kniphauſen, commander in chief of the Heſſian troops in America, and who has loſt an eye, is to return ſoon, and will be replaced by Lieutenant General de Loſberg, who commands under him.

R I C H M O N D, *April* 20.

Intelligence from the Weſt-Indies authorizes an expectation of hearing in a little time of a powerful deſcent on Jamaica, by the combined armaments of France and Spain.

It is currently reported, that ſome privateers belonging to the enemy lately ſent a party on ſhore and burnt the town of Beaufort, in North-Carolina.

We have been favoured with Engliſh Papers to the 7th of February, from which we have extracted the following Articles.

P A R I S, *January* 21.

It ſeems certain, that by a treaty newly concluded between us and the Dutch Eaſt-India Company, our government is to cede to them the port of L'Orient for two years to build ſhips, to receive returns, and make their ſales.

It is reported as a decided matter that our miniſtry are going to uſe repriſals at Grenada, and other iſlands we may take, to make good the loſſes our merchants ſuſtained at St. Euſtatia.

L O N D O N, *January* 26.

Lord Sandwich has aſſured the King that the only poſſible way of gaining a decided ſuperiority over the Houſe of Bourbon at ſea, is to execute the project of a naval militia: Lord Southampton was preſent when the converſation paſſed, and he gave it as his opinion, that if a ſubſcription was opened in all the counties of England, under the auſpices of the Lord Lieutenants, money enough would be ſubſcribed to build for each a ſhip of the line of proportional ſize to the largeneſs and wealth of the county; and that if this were made a voluntary meaſure, means would be found to man them with landſmen, ſubject to diſtribution and change, ſo that each ſhip might have a proper number of ſeaſoned ſailors on board. He alſo thought that the ſubſcription ſhould be taken at the eſtimate of a thouſand pounds a gun. Lord Sandwich ſaid it would be a very proper ſcheme to try; but if it failed, an act ſhould paſs to levy the money.

An account is received of a recent revolt which has taken place among the troops that are now raiſing for the ſervice of this country in Germany, to be ſent to America. The circumſtances of it are as follows: A regiment of Heſſian recruits, who, like all the troops that are at preſent collected in that country for this ſervice, were obliged to be compulſorily detained, and confined in the fortreſs of Ziegenhayn, where they formed a conſpiracy for ſetting fire to the priſon. In concerting the neceſſary meaſures for carrying this deſign into execution, they employed a woman who ſerved the priſon in the ſituation of turnkey; two hours previous to the time agreed upon for the completion of the plot, this woman went to the civil officers of the place, and made a regular diſcovery of the whole ſcheme. In conſequence of this, Prince Frederick's regiment of dragoons, in garriſon at Ziegenhayn, immediately received orders to ſurround that part of the caſtle where theſe unfortunate men were impriſoned, and ſeveral pieces of cannon were alſo ordered to be placed againſt it. This done, the leaders of the conſpiracy were ſeized and underwent an examination, from whom a full diſcovery of the intention of the troops was collected, and without deciding upon the fate of the principals, an order was immediately iſſued for the moſt cloſe and rigorous confinement of all the men belonging to the regiment. This is the ſecond revolt which has taken place on a ſimilar account; the 15th regiment of Hanoverian infantry, which was actually embarked ſome little time ago on board the Engliſh tranſport the Polly, having diſcovered a like diſpoſition for defection, and ſeveral of them having been put to death by way of example.

The Dutch have 10 ſail of the line at Amſterdam, 7 in the Maeſe, and 4 in the ports of North Holland, all nearly ready for ſea.

The new fort at Graveſend is nearly completed, the guns will be mounted in April; with this, and the additions made at Tilbury, the river Thames is ſecured from any attempt of an enemy.

Jan. 30. Various councils have lately been held on the ſubject of the American war, produced by the new repreſentations which have been made reſpecting its practicability, by Lord Cornwallis and General Arnold. The latter gentleman is confidently of opinion, that the ſubjugation of America may ſtill be effected, and has had repeated interviews with Lord North and the American Secretary, for the purpoſe of explaining his plan, and urging their acquieſcence. His firſt propoſition, which he makes the condition and corner ſtone of his ſcheme, is a new commander in chief, and a reinforcement of 16,000 men. With theſe he pledges himſelf that the whole of the revolted provinces will be once more reduced under the power of this country. How far adminiſtration have concurred in this ſcheme has not yet tranſpired, but eight regiments of infantry have been already determined upon for that ſervice, and the Anſpach and Heſſian corps are alſo engaged, probably with the ſame view.

The Court of Anhalt Zerbſt have made an offer of ſix thouſand men to ſerve the Court of London till the concluſion of the war, for which they are to be ſubſidiſed.

Yeſterday ſome letters were received from General Elliot, Governor of Gibraltar, which came by way of Liſbon; they mention that the Governor and garriſon were in high ſpirits, and plentifully ſupplied with freſh proviſions.

The whole plans for the ſubjugation of America, we hear, are in future to be under the direction of Mr. Arnold, ſo much has he engratiated himſelf in the good opinion of miniſters!

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, January 16.

"It is now ſaid that the Duc de Vaugſtyon, the French ambaſſador, will return hither from Paris as ſoon as ever the terms and articles of a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between Holland and France, are ſettled by the French miniſtry, which will then be negociated here. England has ſo many friends here as will poſſibly protract that buſineſs; for ſhould it ever be brought to a concluſion, there is a laſting farewel to the political connection which has ſo long ſubſiſted between Great-Britain and this republic."

Feb. 4. It is ſaid that General Arnold is ſhortly to return back to America, and to have the command of the loyaliſts, a proſecution of the war having been determined upon.

Feb 7. The cartel ſhip, which brought home ſome Engliſh officers and ſoldiers from America, is ordered for Portſmouth, to take on board a number of American priſoners from Forton priſon.

GUILDHALL INTELLIGENCE.

This day a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, for the purpoſe of conſidering the report of the gentlemen who went up to his Majeſty on the buſineſs of the petition, addreſs and remonſtrance, voted for at the laſt Common Hall.

The huſtings was not opened till half after one, when the Lord Mayor came on with the two ſheriffs, the Aldermen Sawbridge, Wilkes, Townſhend, Newnham, Clark, Lewes, Crichton, &c.

Lord Hertford's letter to the Lord Mayor, containing his Majeſty's refuſal to receive the remonſtrance on the Throne was read, and the Lord Mayor's anſwer. A proteſt from the gentlemen of the White Hart Club, ſigned by the names of T. Wellings, William Merry, and J. Evans, was then read: The Lord Mayor called for the Recorder's opinion of the legality of theſe meetings, which he gave in the moſt explicit manner, ſaying, that his Majeſty had himſelf ſanctified the right by having received the addreſs of the Livery on his Throne on more occaſions than one in the preſent reign.

Mr. Merry ſpoke to the illegality and diſorder of the proceedings of the Common Hall, to which he was very ably anſwered by Aldermen Wilkes, Crichton, and Townſhend. Mr. Evans made ſeveral attempts to ſpeak, but the hiſſes and noiſe were ſo great, he could not be heard.

Mr. Hertford then brought forward a ſtring of motions; the firſt of which contained their thanks to the Lord Mayor for his kind and ſpirited attention in this buſineſs, which his Lordſhip anſwered, by profeſſing his willingneſs and deſire, at all times, to ſupport the rights of the citizens.

That whoſoever adviſed the King to deviate from the mode of practice his Majeſty had himſelf ſanctified, by receiving addreſſes of the Livery of London on the Throne, is an enemy to the peace and proſperity of the Britiſh empire.

That the commencement of the American war is the cauſe of all the grievances we complain of, and its continuance will be the total ruin of this empire.

That the citizens have an undoubted right to petition the Throne.

That a Committee of Livery be appointed to enquire more fully into theſe rights and privileges.

All theſe, with ſeveral others too numerous to mention, were agreed to by a very great majority.

The Common Hall was rather reſpectable than very large, but ſo noiſy that even the popular Speaker could hardly be heard.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of February 2.

WHITEHALL, *February* 2.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Stewart to Earl Cornwallis, dated Eutaw, September 9, 1781.

MY LORD,

WITH particular ſatisfaction I have the honor to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 8th inſt. I was attacked by the rebel General Greene, with all the force he could collect in this province and North-Carolina; and after an obſtinate engagement, which laſted near two hours, I totally defeated him and took two ſix pounders.

Soon after I had the honor of writing to your Lordſhip from Thomſon's, I received information of Greene's having moved with the rebel army towards Camden, and croſſed the Wateree near that place; and from the beſt intelligence I could collect, was on his march to Friday's Ferry on the Congarees.

The army under my command being much in want of neceſſaries, and there being at the ſame time a convoy with proviſions on the march from Charleſtown, which would have neceſſarily obliged me to make a detachment of at leaſt 400 men (which at that time I could ill afford, the army being much weakened by ſickneſs) to meet the convoy at Martin's, 56 miles from my camp; the diſtance being ſo great, a ſmaller eſcort was liable to fall by the enemy's cavalry, which are very numerous: I therefore thought it adviſable to retire by ſlow marches to the Eutaws, where I might have an opportunity of receiving my ſupplies, and diſencumber myſelf of the ſick without riſking my eſcorts or ſuffer myſelf to be attacked at a diſadvantage, ſhould the enemy have croſſed the Congaree.

Notwithſtanding every exertion being made to gain intelligence of the enemy's ſituation, they rendered it impoſſible, by waylaying the bye-paths and paſſes through the different ſwamps; and even detained different flags of truce which I had ſent on public buſineſs on both ſides.

About ſix o'clock in the morning I received intelligence by two deſerters, who left General Greene's camp the preceding evening, about 7 miles from this place; and, from their report, the rebel army conſiſted of near 4000 men, with a numerous body of cavalry, and 4 pieces of cannon.

In the mean time I received information by Major Coffin, whom I had previouſly detached with 140 infantry and 50 cavalry, in order to gain intelligence of the enemy, that they appeared in force, in his front, then about 4 miles from my camp.

Finding the enemy in force ſo near me, I determined to fight them, as from their numerous cavalry, a retreat ſeemed to me to be attended with dangerous conſequences: I immediately formed the line of battle, with the right of the army to the Eutaw branch, and its left croſſing the road leading to Roache's plantation, leaving a corps on a commanding ſituation to cover the Charleſtown road, and to act occaſionally as a reſerve.

About nine o'clock the action began on the right, and ſoon after became general.

Knowing that the enemy were much ſuperior in numbers, and at the ſame time finding that they attacked with their militia in front, induced me not to alter my poſition unleſs I ſaw a certain advantage to be gained by it: for by moving forwards I expoſed both flanks of the army to the enemy's cavalry, which I ſaw ready formed to take that advantage, particularly on the left, which obliged me to move the reſerve to ſupport it.

By ſome unknown miſtake, the left of the line advanced and drove the militia and North-Carolinians before them; but unexpectedly finding the Virginia and Maryland lines ready formed, and at the ſame time receiving a heavy fire, occaſioned ſome confuſion. It was therefore neceſſary to retire a little diſtance to an open field, in order to form, which was inſtantly done, under cover of a heavy and well directed fire from a detachment of New-York volunteers, under the command of Major Sheridan, whom I had previouſly ordered to take poſt in the houſe, to check the enemy ſhould they attempt to paſs it.

The action was renewed with great ſpirit; but I was ſorry to find that a three pounder, poſted on the road leading to Roache's, had been diſabled, and could not be brought off when the left of the line retired.

The right wing of the army being compoſed of the flank battalion, under the command of Major Marjoribanks, having repulſed and drove every thing that attacked them, made a rapid move to their left, and attacked the enemy in flank, upon which they gave way in all quarters, leaving behind them two braſs ſix pounders, and upwards of 200 killed on the field of action, and 60 taken priſoners, amongſt which is Col. Waſhington, and, from every information, about 800 wounded, although they contrived to carry them off during the action. The enemy retired with precipitation to a ſtrong ſituation about ſeven miles from the field of action, leaving their cavalry to cover their retreat. The glory of the day would have been more compleat, had not the want of cavalry prevented me from taking the advantage which the gallantry of my infantry threw in my way.

I omitted to inform your Lordſhip, in its proper place, of the army's having for ſome time been much in want of bread, there being no old corn nor mills near me; I was therefore under the neceſſity of ſending out rooting parties from each corps under an officer, to collect potatoes every morning at day-break; and unfortunately that of the flank battalion and buffs, having gone too far in front, fell into the enemy's hands before the action began, which not only weakened my line, but encreaſed their number of priſoners.

Since the action our time has been employed in taking care of the wounded; and finding that the enemy have no intention to make a ſecond attack, I have determined to cover the wounded as far as Monk's corner with the army.

My particular thanks are due to Lieut. Col. Cruger, who commanded the front line, for his conduct and gallantry during the action; and to Lieut. Col. Allen, Majors Dawſon, Stewart, Sheridan and Coffin, and to Capts. Kelly and Campbell, commanding the different corps and detachment; and every other officer and ſoldier fulfilled the ſeparate duties of their ſtations with great gallantry: But to Major Marjoribanks, and the flank battalion under his command, I think the honor of the day is greatly due. My warmeſt praiſe is due to Capt. Barry, Deputy-Adjutant-General, Major-Brigade Coxon, Lieut. Ranken, Aſſiſtant Quarter-Maſter-General, and to acting Major of Brigade Roorback, for the great aſſiſtance they rendered me during the day.

I hope, my Lord, when it is conſidered ſuch a handful of men, attacked by the united force of Generals Greene, Sumpter, Marian, Sumner and Pickens, and the legions of Cols. Lee and Waſhington, driving them from the field of battle, and taking the only two ſix pounders they had, deſerve ſome merit.

Incloſed is the return of the killed, wounded and miſſing of his Majeſty's troops.

From the number of corps and detachments which appears to have been engaged, it may be ſuppoſed our force was great; but your Lordſhip will pleaſe to obſerve that the army was much reduced by ſickneſs and otherwiſe.

I hope your Lordſhip will excuſe any inaccuracy that may be in this letter, as I have been much indiſpoſed by a wound which I received in my left elbow, which, though ſlight, from its ſituation is troubleſome. It will give me moſt ſingular pleaſure if my

conduct meets with the approbation of his Majesty, that of your Lordship, and my country.

RETURN of the killed, wounded and missing, in the army commanded by Lieut. Col. Stewart, in the action at Eutaws, on the 8th of September, 1781, viz.

Two commissioned officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file, killed. 16 commissioned officers, 20 serjeants, 2 drummers, 313 rank and file, wounded. 10 commissioned officers, 15 serjeants, 8 drummers, 224 rank and file missing.

Total of killed, wounded and missing, 692.

HARTFORD, *April* 16.

Our last advices from Europe mention, that the Emperor of Germany has lately issued orders for the dismantling the Austrian barrier, as it has been long called, the fortified towns of Brabant, in Flanders, by which the Dutch troops, who, according to treaty, have garrisoned those towns, are at liberty to act elsewhere. All this looks like a perfectly good understanding between the Emperor and the court of Versailles, since those towns were meant as a barrier against the power of France.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Amsterdam, dated Dec. 21.

"The latest news with us is the alliance we have just entered into with France, who will see our merchant fleets safely convoyed; that by not being obliged to divide our maritime forces, we may always have a superior one to the English in these seas, to which the French, if needful, will add a certain number. We have just lent five millions of florins to France for America, by which you may suppose the result will be a speedy alliance with your states."

NEW-YORK, *April* 24.

Yesterday arrived the ship Juno from Tortola. John Coan, mate of the Union cutter, passenger on board her, reports, That Admiral Kempenfelt has joined Sir George Rodney in the West-Indies, with eight sail of the line; and that Sir George Rodney, with 45 sail, has blocked up the French fleet at Martinique.

An armed brig is also arrived from Charlestown.

Last Sunday evening arrived the brigantine Pearl, Capt. Carson, in eight weeks from Lisbon. On her passage she fell in with the private ship of war Virginia, belonging to this port, to whom the European papers were delivered, which prevented us from receiving the intelligence contained in them. By this vessel we are informed, that the garrison of Minorca capitulated on the 19th of February, and that a considerable fleet of men of war and transports, with troops, had sailed from Cadiz for the West-Indies, previous to Capt. Carson's departure from Lisbon.

The account of the taking of Minorca was brought by express to the Spanish Ambassador at Lisbon. It is said there were no more than 1100 men fit for service, and those so exhausted by incessant exertions, that there was no alternative but in submission to the vast force of the besiegers.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Port-au-Prince, dated March 18, 1782.

"A Spanish fleet of five sail of the line, with five thousand troops, arrived here lately from Cadiz; and we are in daily expectation of the arrival of a fleet from Havanna, and another from Europe, with many more troops."

We have at length the pleasure of announcing to the public, the reduction of Minorca by the arms of Spain, as appears by a paragraph under the New-York head, which is all the account we have as yet of that important event.

Extract of a letter from a Major in the southern army, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated March 12.

"The passive conduct of the British affords no subject for news; we remain peaceable and inactive; there is little opportunity for displaying military talents.----General Greene is with much justice greatly esteemed in this country; he possesses great talents as a soldier; he is gallant and decisive in action, great and magnanimous in misfortunes, indefatigable on all occasions, remarkably humane and most inflexibly just."

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, dated Camp, near Osborne's, March 13.

"The enemy have rarely ventured without their works at the Quarter-House (which is a place five miles advanced of Charlestown, covered by a canal from Ashley to Cooper river) except in such small parties, and those of horse, that they present no object, and can never be come up with. They have, however, lately made several attempts upon a body of state cavalry and militia that were posted near Monk's Corner, under the command of General Marion, and in some measure succeeded in the last. They have published a very pompous account of it; and Colonel Thompson's report is a very artful one. One would imagine from reading it, though he repeats that he cannot ascertain our loss, that it could not be less than two or three hundred. But I have the pleasure to assure you, that it amounts only to sixteen killed, wounded and missing."

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *to vest certain Powers in the President of this State, together with the other Officers therein named, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

SECT. 1. WHEREAS many delays have been occasioned in transacting the business of the Land-Office of this State, by reason of doubts which remained with the different officers, touching their power of determining many controversies on caveats, which stand undetermined on the books of said office, as well as a great variety of other cases touching escheats, warrants granted to agree, rights of pre-emption, promises, and other imperfect titles:

SECT. 2. For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That the President or Vice-President, and a member of the Supreme Executive Council, appointed by Council for that purpose, together with the Secretary of the Land-Office, the Receiver-General, and the Surveyor-General for the time being, shall be a Board of Property, to hear and determine in all cases of controversy on caveats, in all matters of difficulty or irregularity, touching escheats, warrants on escheats, warrants to agree, rights of pre-emption, promises, imperfect titles, or otherwise, which heretofore have, or hereafter may arise in transacting the business of the said Land-Office. And the Secretary of the Land-Office is hereby empowered and directed to receive and enter caveats in his said office, copies whereof to be transmitted to and entered in the Surveyor-General's office; and the said Secretary of the Land-Office shall, with the approbation and consent of the President or Vice-President, appoint days of hearing, and grant citations, at the reasonable request of any party or person applying for the same, or otherwise, as the case may require; for which said services they, the said officers of the Land-Office, shall take and receive such fees only as were customary at the former Board of Property.

SECT. 3. *Provided always nevertheless*, That no determination of this Board of Property shall be deemed, taken or construed to extend, in any measure whatever, to the preventing either of the parties from bringing their action at common law, either for the recovery of possession, or determining damages for waste or trespass, but the courts of law shall remain open to the said parties, in as full and ample manner as if no determination had ever been given.

SECT. 4. AND WHEREAS it was enacted by the sixth and seventh sections of a law of this State, passed the ninth day of *April* last, intituled "*An act for establishing a Land-Office, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*" that in cases where any office right, issued before the tenth day of *December*, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, had not been executed, that the owner or owners should make application within one year, and pay a third part of the purchase money to the Receiver-General before any survey shall be made; and that all payments for lands taken up on any office right whatever shall be made, one fourth part in one year, another fourth part in two years, another fourth part in three years, and the residue in four years from the passing of the said act. Which respective times or periods are found on experience and reflection much too short for the purposes aforesaid: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said respective times and periods are enlarged, over and above the dates and times mentioned in said act, for the space of two years.

SECT. 5. AND WHEREAS it was enacted by the ninth section of the law aforesaid, that all lands within this State, heretofore surveyed under any grant, warrant, location, or other office right, shall be returned into the Surveyor-General's Office (if not already returned) in the space of nine months after passing the said act, which time is already expired, and it is found that very few have called on the late Deputy-Surveyors for their draughts, or to discharge the fees due on the same, and a literal observance of the said act would involve not only the late Deputy-Surveyors, but the owners of lands in manifest loss and inconvenience: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Surveyor-General of this State to receive returns of such surveys, as shall appear to him to have been faithfully and regularly made, from the said late Deputy-Surveyors, their heirs or legal representatives, for such further period as to him shall seem just and reasonable. And that there shall no action, loss or damage accrue to any person or persons by reason of neglect in complying with the aforesaid clause or section before the passing of this act.

SECT. 6. AND WHEREAS the Receiver-General of the Land-Office formerly received a salary from the late Proprietaries of *Pennsylvania*, and no fees were annexed to his office: In order, therefore, for the support of the present Receiver General, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Receiver-General shall, for his trouble and expences, have and receive fees as follows, viz.

For every search in his office, *One Shilling and Six pence*,.

For receiving, booking and giving a receipt for any sum on account, in part, *Two Shillings and Six pence*.

For every copy of account, or other transcript from the books, *One Penny per* line.

For office seal and certificate, *Two Shillings and Six-pence*.

For final settlement, calculation, closing the account, receiving the money, and giving a receipt, including necessary searches, *Seventeen Shillings and Six-pence*.

For a certificate to the Supreme Executive Council of monies paid previous to the execution of a patent, *Two Shillings and Six-pence*.

Which said fees shall be in full of all dues or demands by him to be made, in any cases whatsoever.

SECT. 7. And the aforesaid sixth, seventh and ninth sections of the law aforesaid, so far as respect the periods and times in the same respectively mentioned, and no further, are hereby altered and repealed.

Signed, by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, *on* Friday, *the Fifth Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty and Two.*
PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Assembly.*

AUCTION of BOOKS.

Wednesday, May 1, 1782.

THIS EVENING, and for several Evenings successively, JEWELS and DIAMONDS for Sentimentalists.

Containing a great Variety of the most celebrated ancient and modern Authors in Arts, Sciences, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Novels and Entertainment; also, A Collection of Law Books, being the Library of a Lawyer lately deceased; will begin to be Sold by Auction, at the Book-Store of ROBERT BELL, *near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street.*

N. B. *Hours of Sale each Evening from Half after Seven to Nine o'Clock, at which Movements of Time the Books will, instantaneously, either be sold or sacrificed, according to the Taste of the Company.-----Printed Catalogues to be had at Bell's Book Store.*

¶ JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

TANNED LEATHER, unfinished, the subscriber wants to purchase, such as seal, harness and upper leather, horse hides, kips, calf and other skins of all kinds. Any person having such to sell, will please to apply to WILLIAM PERKINS, in Fifth-street, three doors above Market-street, Philadelphia.

Said Perkins has for sale a good new CHAISE. ¶ 3m.

To the *CONTRIBUTORS*

To the *Relief* and *Employment* of the *Poor* in the city of *Philadelphia*,

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are by law enjoined and required to meet at the Court-house in this city, on the second Monday in May annually; wherefore, please to attend there on Monday, the 13th day of May next ensuing, in the afternoon, to examine the Accounts and Transactions of the Managers of the House of Employment for the year past, and to elect Managers and a Treasurer of that Corporation for the ensuing year. *By Order of a Board of Managers,*

JOHN CUMMINGS,
Steward of the House of Employment.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1782.

To be LETT by the subscriber,

And may be entered on immediately,

A GOOD PLANTATION, containing 140 acres of good land, about 80 acres of it clear, whereof 10 acres is good meadow, in excellent order, with a good mansion-house, kitchen, barn, stables, cow-houses and granary, two good orchards. The above plantation joins the town of Newark, about six miles from Christiana bridge, in the county of New-Castle, and in the State of Delaware, where there is a ready conveyance by water every day of the week; also a good saw-mill, on the shares, about one mile from the above plantation, on Christiana creek, with saws and every other necessary for carrying on the business, and plenty of good timber adjoining the mill, to serve these many years to come.

Likewise, a PLANTATION, in Rye township, Cumberland county, containing 300 acres, near 100 of which is clear, some good meadow made, and a great deal more may be made with little trouble, with a good square log house, 22 feet wide by 18 feet deep, and other comfortable buildings; the land is exceeding good, and lies one mile from Mr. Huling's ferry, on Susquehanna, at the mouth of Big Juniata: Also 320 acres of good LAND, near Buffaloe-Hill, about six miles above the mouth of the river Juniata, and lies two miles from the river. The subscriber will build a good square log house on the said place for any sober industrious person that inclines to go there to live. There is a very good market at Middleton for all produce, which is but 25 miles from the two last mentioned places. Any person inclined to rent any of the above described plantations, for terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the Dock, near the Draw-bridge, in Philadelphia. ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

CAME to the plantation of William Winters, living in Amity township, Berks county, on the 15th of July, 1781, A brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, and a COLT of one year old. The owner or owners are desired to come and prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away.

¶ WILLIAM WINTERS.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,

Living in Newark, New-Castle county, Delaware state,

TWO young NEGROES,

one male and the other female, ten years old each; sold for no fault but want of employ. Brandy or whiskey to be taken the same as cash. ¶ ALEXANDER M'BEATH.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WOMAN, about twenty Years old. She can cook and wash very well, and is sold for Want of Employ. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

To be DISPOSED of,

By the Overseers of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia, &c. agreeable to an Act of General Assembly, passed in March last,

THE Servitude or Times adequate to the expence of Two young WOMEN, who have been a charge to the public. They are hearty, stout and strong, fit for town, but more particular for country business. April 29, 1782.

To be SOLD,

By way of Public Vendue, on the 18th day of this instant (May) at Twelve o'Clock, at the house of William Kerlin, in the borough of Chester,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the township of Middletown, about four miles from Chester, containing 230 acres. There is on said plantation, a good stone dwelling-house, large barn, stables and chair-house, a good stone spring-house, over an excellent spring, near the door, about 15 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be readily made; there is likewise on said farm, a good bearing orchard, of the best grafted fruit, and a sufficient quantity of well timbered land. Any person who is desirous to view the premises, may apply to the subscriber, at his mills, near said farm.

¶ NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB.

A ROBBERY.

ON the night of the 22d instant, the house of the subscriber, in Baskenridge, Sommerset county, was attacked and forcibly entered by six or more armed villains, who robbed from thence the following articles, viz. A black taffery gown, a black paduasoy ditto, a green damask ditto, a black mode apron, and a black Barcelona handkerchief a number of thread and cotton stockings, twelve new ruffled shirts, marked I M, four pair white silk stockings, some stocks, marked I M, two pair white corded breeches, one new striped silk Damascus jacket, a garnet coloured jacket and breeches with gilt buttons, a large silver tankard, marked on the lower part of the handle A G R, one large silver S soup spoon, five table ditto, marked I S M, with a lion rampant engraven on the handles, nine tea spoons, marked I S M, a silver cream-pot (uncertain whether marked or not) one pair large square silver buckles, one pair round silver ditto, one pair paste ditto, two pair square plated ditto, a china snuff-box, the shape of a pine-apple, in which was two or three gold rings, a gold locket with a cypher, the letters forgot, a gold watch cased, the maker's name John Green, London, the No. not certain, but if remembered right is No. 5092, one pair silver plated candlesticks, a pair silver tea-tongs carved, a pair silver mounted horseman's pistols, with screw barrels, a red Morocco leather pocket-book, with a silver clasp, containing a number of papers and Loan-Office certificates, which draw interest on France, to the amount of 1600 dollars, the numbers at present not remembered, also a new beaver hat. The most active villain was of a middle size, five feet seven or eight inches high; the second a tall person, black eyes, black hair and a pale complexion, had on a brown great coat; a third had on a blue coat with red lapells. Whoever will discover the goods so that they may be returned to the proprietor, shall receive the REWARD of THIRTY POUNDS SPECIE, and so in proportion for any part of them, paid by

† JOHN MORTON.

Baskenridge, New-Jersey, April 23, 1782.

RUN away, on the 24th Instant, from the subscriber, Printer, in Chatham, an apprentice boy, named SHELLY ARNETT, about five feet six inches high, almost 19 years of age, of a ruddy complexion, dark brown hair, which he wears tied, though it is but short: Had on, when he went away, an almost new castor hat, a light-coloured Bath coating coat, lappelled, with yellow washed buttons, corduroy jacket and breeches, but as he took with him a variety of other clothes, it is likely he will change them. As it is known he is gone to Philadelphia, with a view to go to sea, all masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off, and printers from employing him. A reward of EIGHT DOLLARS will be given to any person who will secure him in goal. SHEPARD KOLLOCK.

N. B. Mr. Kollock will be obliged to the different printers in Philadelphia to insert the above advertisement in their Newspapers. Chatham, April 26, 1782

Moreland township, Philadelphia county, April 24, 1782.

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

WAS LOST, or otherwise taken by mistake, from the house of the subscriber, TWO BONDS and ONE NOTE; the whole amounting to upwards of £600. Whoever has the above Bonds or Note, and will bring them to me, or give information where they may be had, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by ¶ JOHN TONKINS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of December last, A Negroe Man, named BACCHUS, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, is blind of one eye, born in Guiney, and speaks bad English; he stoops in his shoulders, and walks badly. Had on when he went away, a grey cloth coat, old buckskin breeches, white yarn stockings, and brass buckles in his shoes; took with him, a knapsack full of different sorts of cloathing, which it is likely he may have parted with; also took with him a flail, and has attempted to pass for a freeman. Whoever secures the said fellow, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM THOMPSON, living at the Half-way House, Chatham district, in Chester county. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, on the 12th day of this instant, a small black HORSE, with a star in his face, and two white feet; also a small bay MARE, branded I P on the near buttock. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

April 22, 1782. † DANIEL SLAYMAKER.

WANTED,

A DAIRY MAID, and KITCHEN MAID, for a genteel family a little way out of town; proper recommendations are expected. Apply to the PRINTERS.

A Quantity of Dried HIDES,

To be SOLD, by

JACOB VANREED,

On Walnut-street Wharff. ¶

conduct meets with the approbation of his Majesty, that of your Lordship, and my country.

RETURN of the killed, wounded and missing, in the army commanded by Lieut. Col. Stewart, in the action at Eutaws, on the 8th of September, 1781, viz.

Two commissioned officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file, killed. 16 commissioned officers, 20 serjeants, 2 drummers, 313 rank and file, wounded. 10 commissioned officers, 15 serjeants, 8 drummers, 224 rank and file missing.

Total of killed, wounded and missing, 692.

HARTFORD, *April* 16.

Our last advices from Europe mention, that the Emperor of Germany has lately issued orders for the dismantling the Austrian barrier, as it has been long called, the fortified towns of Brabant, in Flanders, by which the Dutch troops, who, according to treaty, have garrisoned those towns, are at liberty to act elsewhere. All this looks like a perfectly good understanding between the Emperor and the court of Versailles, since those towns were meant as a barrier against the power of France.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Amsterdam, dated Dec. 21.

"The latest news with us is the alliance we have just entered into with France, who will see our merchant fleets safely convoyed; that by not being obliged to divide our maritime forces, we may always have a superior one to the English in these seas, to which the French, if needful, will add a certain number. We have just lent five millions of florins to France for America, by which you may suppose the result will be a speedy alliance with your states."

NEW-YORK, *April* 24.

Yesterday arrived the ship Juno from Tortola. John Coan, mate of the Union cutter, passenger on board her, reports, That Admiral Kempenfelt has joined Sir George Rodney in the West-Indies, with eight sail of the line; and that Sir George Rodney, with 45 sail, has blocked up the French fleet at Martinique.

An armed brig is also arrived from Charlestown.

Last Sunday evening arrived the brigantine Pearl, Capt. Carson, in eight weeks from Lisbon. On her passage she fell in with the private ship of war Virginia, belonging to this port, to whom the European papers were delivered, which prevented us from receiving the intelligence contained in them. By this vessel we are informed, that the garrison of Minorca capitulated on the 19th of February, and that a considerable fleet of men of war and transports, with troops, had sailed from Cadiz for the West-Indies, previous to Capt. Carson's departure from Lisbon.

The account of the taking of Minorca was brought by express to the Spanish Ambassador at Lisbon. It is said there were no more than 1100 men fit for service, and those so exhausted by incessant exertions, that there was no alternative but in submission to the vast force of the besiegers.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Port-au-Prince, dated March 18, 1782.

"A Spanish fleet of five sail of the line, with five thousand troops, arrived here lately from Cadiz; and we are in daily expectation of the arrival of a fleet from Havanna, and another from Europe, with many more troops."

We have at length the pleasure of announcing to the public, the reduction of Minorca by the arms of Spain, as appears by a paragraph under the New-York head, which is all the account we have as yet of that important event.

Extract of a letter from a Major in the southern army, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated March 12.

"The passive conduct of the British affords no subject for news; we remain peaceable and inactive; there is little opportunity for displaying military talents.----General Greene is with much justice greatly esteemed in this country; he possesses great talents as a soldier; he is gallant and decisive in action, great and magnanimous in misfortunes, indefatigable on all occasions, remarkably humane and most inflexibly just."

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, dated Camp, near Osborne's, March 13.

"The enemy have rarely ventured without their works at the Quarter-House (which is a place five miles advanced of Charlestown, covered by a canal from Ashley to Cooper river) except in such small parties, and those of horse, that they present no object, and can never be come up with. They have, however, lately made several attempts upon a body of state cavalry and militia that were posted near Monk's Corner, under the command of General Marion, and in some measure succeeded in the last. They have published a very pompous account of it; and Colonel Thompson's report is a very artful one. One would imagine from reading it, though he repeats that he cannot ascertain our loss, that it could not be less than two or three hundred. But I have the pleasure to assure you, that it amounts only to sixteen killed, wounded and missing."

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *to vest certain Powers in the President of this State, together with the other Officers therein named, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

SECT. 1. WHEREAS many delays have been occasioned in transacting the business of the Land-Office of this State, by reason of doubts which remained with the different officers, touching their power of determining many controversies on caveats, which stand undetermined on the books of said office, as well as a great variety of other cases touching escheats, warrants granted to agree, rights of pre-emption, promises, and other imperfect titles:

SECT. 2. For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That the President or Vice-President, and a member of the Supreme Executive Council, appointed by Council for that purpose, together with the Secretary of the Land-Office, the Receiver-General, and the Surveyor-General for the time being, shall be a Board of Property, to hear and determine in all cases of controversy on caveats, in all matters of difficulty or irregularity, touching escheats, warrants on escheats, warrants to agree, rights of pre-emption, promises, imperfect titles, or otherwise, which heretofore have, or hereafter may arise in transacting the business of the said Land-Office. And the Secretary of the Land-Office is hereby empowered and directed to receive and enter caveats in his said office, copies whereof to be transmitted to and entered in the Surveyor-General's office; and the said Secretary of the Land-Office shall, with the approbation and consent of the President or Vice-President, appoint days of hearing, and grant citations, at the reasonable request of any party or person applying for the same, or otherwise, as the case may require; for which said services they, the said officers of the Land-Office, shall take and receive such fees only as were customary at the former Board of Property.

SECT. 3. *Provided always nevertheless*, That no determination of this Board of Property shall be deemed, taken or construed to extend, in any measure whatever, to the preventing either of the parties from bringing their action at common law, either for the recovery of possession, or determining damages for waste or trespass, but the courts of law shall remain open to the said parties, in as full and ample manner as if no determination had ever been given.

SECT. 4. AND WHEREAS it was enacted by the sixth and seventh sections of a law of this State, passed the ninth day of *April* last, intituled "*An act for establishing a Land-Office, and* "*for other purposes therein mentioned.*" that in cases where any office right, issued before the tenth day of *December*, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, had not been executed, that the owner or owners should make application within one year, and pay a third part of the purchase money to the Receiver-General before any survey shall be made; and that all payments for lands taken up on any office right whatever shall be made, one fourth part in one year, another fourth part in two years, another fourth part in three years, and the residue in four years from the passing of the said act. Which respective times or periods are found on experience and reflection much too short for the purposes aforesaid: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said respective times and periods are enlarged, over and above the dates and times mentioned in said act, for the space of two years.

SECT. 5. AND WHEREAS it was enacted by the ninth section of the law aforesaid, that all lands within this State, heretofore surveyed under any grant, warrant, location, or other office right, shall be returned into the Surveyor-General's Office (if not already returned) in the space of nine months after passing the said act, which time is already expired, and it is found that very few have called on the late Deputy-Surveyors for their draughts, or to discharge the fees due on the same, and a literal observance of the said act would involve not only the late Deputy-Surveyors, but the owners of lands in manifest loss and inconvenience: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Surveyor-General of this State to receive returns of such surveys, as shall appear to him to have been faithfully and regularly made, from the said late Deputy-Surveyors, their heirs or legal representatives, for such further period as to him shall seem just and reasonable. And that there shall no action, loss or damage accrue to any person or persons by reason of neglect in complying with the aforesaid clause or section before the passing of this act.

SECT. 6. AND WHEREAS the Receiver-General of the Land-Office formerly received a salary from the late Proprietaries of *Pennsylvania*, and no fees were annexed to his office: In order, therefore, for the support of the present Receiver-General, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Receiver-General shall, for his trouble and expences, have and receive fees as follows, viz.

For every search in his office, *One Shilling and Six pence*,.

For receiving, booking and giving a receipt for any sum on account, in part, *Two Shillings and Six pence*.

For every copy of account, or other transcript from the books, *One Penny per* line.

For office seal and certificate, *Two Shillings and Six-pence*.

For final settlement, calculation, closing the account, receiving the money, and giving a receipt, including necessary searches, *Seventeen Shillings and Six-pence*.

For a certificate to the Supreme Executive Council of monies paid previous to the execution of a patent, *Two Shillings and Six-pence*.

Which said fees shall be in full of all dues or demands by him to be made, in any cases whatsoever.

SECT. 7. And the aforesaid sixth, seventh and ninth sections of the law aforesaid, so far as respect the periods and times in the same respectively mentioned, and no further, are hereby altered and repealed.

Signed, by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, *on* Friday, *the Fifth Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty and Two.*
PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Assembly.*

AUCTION of BOOKS.

Wednesday, May 1, 1782.

THIS EVENING, and for several Evenings successively, JEWELS and DIAMONDS for Sentimentalists.

Containing a great Variety of the most celebrated ancient and modern Authors in Arts, Sciences, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Novels and Entertainment; also, A Collection of Law Books, being the Library of a Lawyer lately deceased; will begin to be Sold by Auction, at the Book-Store of ROBERT BELL, *near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street.*

N. B. *Hours of Sale each Evening from Half after Seven to Nine o'Clock, at which Movements of Time the Books will, instantaneously, either be sold or sacrificed, according to the Taste of the Company.-----Printed Catalogues to be had at Bell's Book Store.*

¶ JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

TANNED LEATHER, unfinished, the subscriber wants to purchase, such as seal, harness and upper leather, horse hides, kips, calf and other skins of all kinds. Any person having such to sell, will please to apply to WILLIAM PERKINS, in Fifth-street, three doors above Market-street, Philadelphia.

Said Perkins has for sale a good new CHAISE. ¶ 3m.

To the *CONTRIBUTORS*

To the *Relief* and *Employment* of the *Poor* in the city of *Philadelphia*,

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are by law enjoined and required to meet at the Court-house in this city, on the second Monday in May annually; wherefore, please to attend there on Monday, the 13th day of May next ensuing, in the afternoon, to examine the Accounts and Transactions of the Managers of the House of Employment for the year past, and to elect Managers and a Treasurer of that Corporation for the ensuing year. *By Order of a Board of Managers,*

JOHN CUMMINGS,
Steward of the House of Employment.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1782.

To be LETT by the subscriber,

And may be entered on immediately,

A GOOD PLANTATION, containing 140 acres of good land, about 80 acres of it clear, whereof 10 acres is good meadow, in excellent order, with a good mansion-house, kitchen, barn, stables, cow-houses and granary, two good orchards. The above plantation joins the town of Newark, about six miles from Christiana bridge, in the county of New-Castle, and in the State of Delaware, where there is a ready conveyance by water every day of the week; also a good saw-mill, on the shares, about one mile from the above plantation, on Christiana creek, with saws and every other necessary for carrying on the business, and plenty of good timber adjoining the mill, to serve these many years to come.

Likewise, a PLANTATION, in Rye township, Cumberland county, containing 300 acres, near 100 of which is clear, some good meadow made, and a great deal more may be made with little trouble, with a good square log house, 22 feet wide by 18 feet deep, and other comfortable buildings; the land is exceeding good, and lies one mile from Mr. Huling's ferry, on Susquehanna, at the mouth of Big Juniata: Also 320 acres of good LAND, near Buffaloe-Hill, about six miles above the mouth of the river Juniata, and lies two miles from the river. The subscriber will build a good square log house on the said place for any sober industrious person that inclines to go there to live. There is a very good market at Middleton for all produce, which is but 25 miles from the two last mentioned places. Any person inclined to rent any of the above described plantations, for terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the Dock, near the Draw-bridge, in Philadelphia. ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

CAME to the plantation of William Winters, living in Amity township, Berks county, on the 15th of July, 1781, A brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, and a COLT of one year old. The owner or owners are desired to come and prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away.

¶ WILLIAM WINTERS.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,

Living in Newark, New-Castle county, Delaware state,

TWO young NEGROES, one male and the other female, ten years old each; sold for no fault but want of employ. Brandy or whiskey to be taken the same as cash. ¶ ALEXANDER M'BEATH.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WOMAN, about twenty Years old. She can cook and wash very well, and is sold for Want of Employ. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

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To be SOLD, by

JACOB VANREED,

On Walnut-street Wharff. ¶

We do therefore most earnestly intreat your Majes[illegible]
relinquish entirely [illegible]

THE annual ELECTION of DIRECTORS and TREASURER of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the year ensuing, will be held at the Library Apartment in Carpenter's-Hall, on MONDAY, the Sixth day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Treasurer will attend to receive the yearly Payments. The shares of those members in arrears will certainly be forfeited, agreeable to the laws of said Company, unless their Arrearages be paid on or before that day.

By Order of the Directors,
April 10. JOSEPH FAWCETT, Secretary.

Chester, April 15, 1782.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold on Monday, the 6th of May next, at the House of ELIZABETH TAYLOR, in Thornbury township, Chester county,

ALL that Messuage, Plantation and Tract or Parcel of Land, by computation about 114 acres, be it more or less, joining Colonel Persifor Frazier, John Edwards and others, late the property of Isaac Taylor, but seized by Execution, and to be sold, by

† JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

N. B. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Chester, April 15, 1782.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold on Tuesday, the 7th of May next, at the House of EDWARD VERNON, in the borough of Chester,

ONE undivided eighth part of the Estate of John Salkield deceased, containing about 200 acres of Land, within half a mile of the borough of Chester, as the part of the said estate belonging to Isaac Salkield, late of said county, but seized by Execution, and to be sold, by

† JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

N. B. Thd sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Chester, April 15, 1782.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold on Wednesday, the 8th of May next, at the House of JOHN ERWIN, in Ridley township,

ONE Messuage, Plantation and Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in Ridley township, Chester county; by computation about 70 or 80 acres, be it more or less; late the property of Willial Archer, but seized by Execution, and to be sold, by

† JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

N. B. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

To be SOLD by Public SALE,

On the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, if not before disposed of at private sale,

THREE Lots or Pieces of Ground, situate on the north side of Shippen-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, continued beyond the southern bounds of the city of Philadelphia, in the district of Southwark; one of them containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 100 feet, subject to a ground rent of four Pistoles and a half; another of them containing in breadth 12 feet, and in depth 100 feet, clear of ground rent, bounded on the east by an 18 feet alley running into South-street; and the other of them, containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in depth about 100 feet, subject to a ground rent of four Pounds one Shilling, being a moiety of Eight Pounds two Shillings; all which said three lots are adjoining together, and contain in the whole on the said Shippen-street 62 feet, and in depth 100 feet, and have erected thereon, a good two story brick house, and a large livery stable, with other inprovements, and a good pump in the yard. It was formerly a noted Tavern, and known by the sign of the Horse and Groom. Possession may be had the 15th day of May next. The purchaser to have credit for 250l. of the money, by paying interest, and securing the same, the remainder to be paid down at the time of executing the deed for the premises, in order to discharge all the debts due on the same,

Also at the same time and place to be sold, a two story frame house and lot of ground, situate at the south-west corner of Third and Shippen-streets aforesaid, containing in breadth on Third-street 40 feet, and in depth 98 feet, subject to a yearly ground rent of four Pistoles and a half; all which premises were the Estate of ANTHONY FORTUNE deceased, and are to be sold to satisfy the debts due on the same.

N. B. It is likewise requested for the last time, of those indebted to Anthony Fortune deceased, to make immediate payment, and all those who have any demands against the said estate, to bring in their accounts properly authenticated to

¶ NICHOLAS BERNARD, Administrator.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1782.

WILLIAM WESTBAY,

TAYLOR, FROM BALTIMORE,

HAVING taken a house in Chesnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, intends to prosecute his Business in the neatest Manner, and after the newest Taste.---Those Gentlemen, who shall please to favour him with their Custom, may depend upon being served to their satisfaction. ¶

Waterford, April 9, 1782.

WHEREAS my wife SARAH CHESTER hath for some time past behaved in such a manner as to make me very unhappy, and hath finally absconded from my bed and board. I do hereby forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. ¶ JOHN CHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Office for the probate of Wills, granting Letters of Administration, and Recording of Deeds in and for the county of Chester, will be opened by the subscriber on the 26th inst. at the house now occupied by George Graham, in the township of East-Caln, on the main road from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and distant 35 miles from the last mentioned place; where due attendance and application to the duties of the Office will be given by

JOHN BEATON.

N. B. Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Bonds, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Apprentices and Servants Indentures, and other instruments of writing will (upon application) be carefully and accurately drawn, at said Office, and on the most reasonable terms.

April 20, 1782. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT, situate on the west side of the main street in Germantown, an airy, high situation, commanding an agreeable prospect of the adjacent country. The house is 45 feet front, and 40 feet deep, 2 stories high, 4 rooms on a floor, all finished in the most elegant manner; there are also suitable back buildings, all in good order, and a pump of excellent water in the yard. The lot contains about two acres, on which is an orchard of the best grafted fruit of various kinds, and a large garden pailed in. Any person inclining to purchase may be informed of the terms, by applying to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

DAVID DESHLER.

VAN VLECK & BARTON

HAVE just opened A STORE in Market-street, between Front and Second-streets, three doors above Lætitia-court; where they have to dispose of by wholesale, on reasonable terms, a fresh assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season.

GOODS will be received for SALE on COMMISSION. †

ALL Persons who have any demands against the estate of the late Mr JAMES BREMNER, deceased; are desired to produce their accounts to the subscriber. And those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to pay the same to EDMUND PHYSICK, Administrator.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1782. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in New-Providence, Philadelphia county, some time last fall, A HORSE COLT, supposed to be about half a year old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, and take him away.

CONRAD STEM.

April 24, 1782. ¶

A ROBBERY.

ON the 12th instant, about 11 o'clock at night, the house of Isaac Smith, Esq; in Hopewell, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, was entered by a number of armed men, who robbed him of goods and money to a considerable amount, and the subscriber being there at the time, they robbed him of what money he had with him (about six hard dollars) and a Silver Watch, with an enamelled face, made in London, he thinks the maker's name is Lynch; the works run on a diamond and are remarkably good; the silver of the button by which the case is opened, is partly wore off, so as to shew red sealing-wax or something like it, with which the button has been filled. There was a silver seal to the watch, with the letters E. P. in a cypher engraved thereon. Whoever delivers said watch to the subscriber, in Philadelphia, shall have EIGHT hard DOLLARS reward.

¶ EDWARD PENINGTON.

N. B. Any person to whom said watch may be offered for sale, or to be repaired, is requested to stop it, and give notice to the subscriber. *April* 19, 1782.

EIGHT Hard DOLLARS Reward.

WAS LOST, on the road between Bristol and Trenton-ferry, on the 17th instant, a LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing two Certificates, dated the 17th or 18th day of August, 1780, signed by John Thomson Esq; W. M. of Bucks county; also containing a number of papers of great value to the owner, and about four pounds State money. Any person delivering the papers and certificates shall be entitled to the above reward, and no questions asked.

JOHN MILNOR.

April 21, 1782. ¶

Will COVER this season at the Subscriber's, near Hartford town, Hartford county, Maryland,

THE noted Horse ROCHESTER, at the moderate price of FIVE POUNDS SPECIE, or Sixteen Bushels of Wheat, if paid by the first of October next, upon failure, one bushel more for every month the payment is delayed. Rochester is a fine bright bay, full 15 hands high; and as to blood, figure and speed is equal to any horse on the Continent. He has run the four miles in seven minutes and twenty-five seconds, which is, I believe, less time than it has been performed in at any place in the United States. Pasture will be provided for mares that come a distance, but will not be accountable for any. † *April* 12. JOHN PATTERSON.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1782.

THIRTY SILVER DOLLARS *Reward.*

STOLEN in the night of the 17th instant, out of the stable of the subscriber, in London-grove township, Chester county, a likely well made BLACK STALLION, about 15 hands and an inch high, four years old this season; has a blaze in his face, a natural trotter, carries his head and tail well when rode, has lately been shod before, and his tail is cut somewhat short. Whoever secures the said HORSE, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS Reward; and for the THIEF, so that he may be brought to justice, SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable charges from

¶ LEWIS PUSEY, or ISAAC TAYLOR, } in Pennsborough.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, living in Cumberland county, Letterkenney township, near Clarke's tavern, on the 6th of October last, a roan HORSE, 7 years old; branded on the near butttock N. D. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

† ROBERT M'CONELL.

The subscriber, living in Arch-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia, begs leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he can and has for several years past infallibly cured the

BITE of a MAD DOG,

As numbers of people in this and the neighbouring States can testify.

MY ancestors, for upwards of 150 years, did successfully practise the same cures in Old England, when the ablest Physicians there, after exerting their utmost skill, have failed therein. Those who are so unhappy as to meet with such a fatal Disaster, may find an easy and effectual cure by applying to

¶ DANIEL GOODMAN.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1782.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-House in this city, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 5 o'clock in the evening,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying on the northern branch of Brandywine creek, in Chester county; containing upwards of 530 acres, known by the name of Robinson's tract, now in the occupation of James Henderson. Any person inclinable to know the conditions of sale, may be informed by applying to JOHN MORGAN, or JOSEPH SWIFT, } Trustees to the estate of William Robinson, deceased.

WAS LOST,

TWO LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATES, in the Name of JOHN MILLER, No. 349, for 400 Dollars, and No. 112, for 300 Dollars; dated Philadelphia, May 25, 1779. Whoever has found the same and will bring them to the subscriber, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, shall be handsomely rewarded, by ¶ CHRISTIAN DURCK.

THE Partnership of George Meade and Co. having expired the first instant: all those who have any demands against them are requested to call on the subscriber for payment, who is duly authorized to settle the affairs of the late Company; and all those indebted to them are likewise requested to discharge the same immediately.

Philad. March 19, 1782. †6w. GEORGE MEADE.

Southwark AUCTION.

To-MORROW, will be SOLD by AUCTION,

A large Assortment of Merchandize, as usual; also HOUSHOLD FURNITURE and WEARING APPAREL, &c. &c. ¶ t b c 3 mo.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. Hand-bills will be discontinued for the future, except on particular occasions.

Philadelphia county, April 3, 1782.

Notice is hereby given,

To the enrolled MILITIA of the county of Philadelphia, that the following days are appointed by the militia law as days of exercise, viz.

IN Companies, the two last Mondays in the month of April, and the two first Mondays in the month of May; and shall begin their mustering in battalion in the following manner to wit, the first battalion shall meet in battalion on the third Monday of the said month, the second battalion on the Tuesday following, the third battalion on the Wednesday, and so on, according to the rank of battalions in the aforesaid manner, mustering each day in the week, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) until the whole number of battalions belonging to said county shall have mustered in this manner; and in companies the two first Mondays in the month of October, and the two first Mondays in the month of November; and the first battalion in battalion on the third Monday in the month of November, the second battalion on the Tuesday following, the third battalion on the Wednesday, and in this manner, until the whole number of battalions belonging to the said county, according to their ranks severally, shall have mustered on any day it may happen, (except on Saturday and Sunday as before excepted) and on each of the said days every militia man so enrolled shall duly attend, with his arms and accoutrements in good order. The troop of light-horse will also take notice, they are to meet Colonel Correy's battalion, on Monday the 27th of May; the place of rendezvous will be at the late dwelling of Colonel Archibald Thomson, deceased, in Norrington Township. It is expected the troop will attend at eleven o'clock in the morning, properly equipt and accoutered.

The fines for non-attendance are as follows; that if any commissioned officer shall neglect or refuse to attend on any of the days appointed for exercise in companies as aforesaid, (unless prevented by sickness or some other unavoidable accident,) such commissioned officer shall forfeit and pay the price of three days labour: and any non-commissioned officer or private, and all enrolled persons, so refusing or neglecting, (except as before excepted) shall forfeit and pay the price of one and a half day's labour; and on a battalion day, a field-officer shall forfeit and pay the price of six days labour, and a commissioned officer under that rank the price of four days labour, and a non-commissioned officer or private, and all enrolled persons refusing to meet and exercise, the price of two days labour, (excepting as before excepted.

WILLIAM COATS, lieutenant of Philadelphia county.

Agreeable to the direction of the last will and testament of John Tomlinson, deceased, will be put to sale at public vendue, on the 6th day of May next,

A PLANTATION, situate in Christiana Hundred, and county of New-Castle, on Delaware, within two miles and a half of Wilmington, containing about 170 acres (in four or five lots) on the Kennet road, 60 or 70 acres of which are well timbered, whereon is a good frame dwelling-house, barn, orchards, &c. Likewise a piece of banked meadow, containing 5 acres and a half, in Deer Creek Marsh, near the aforesaid borough; and a lot of banked meadow, containing about 5 acres and a half, in Newport Marsh. Any person inclining to view the premises, may apply to the subscribers, living thereon. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by ELIZABETH TOMLINSON, Executrix, JOHN TOMLINSON, Executor.

N. B. On said day will be sold horses, cows, young cattle, a waggon and cart, horse geers and farming utensils. ¶

THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, are requested to meet at said HOSPITAL, on Monday the 6th day of May next, between the hours of 3 and 5 in the afternoon, in order to elect twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the year thence ensuing, according to law. *April* 13, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern,

THAT Mr. John Ormsby, of the town of Fort-Pitt, having petitioned the honorable the Representatives of this Commonwealth "for enabling him to erect, establish and keep, a Ferry over the river Monongahela, at the confluence of the rivers Monongahela and Allegany, at or near the said town;" a Committee was appointed to report thereon, who brought in their report in the following words, to wit:

"Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that the said John Ormsby ought to have leave to bring in a bill for enabling him to erect, establish and keep a ferry or ferries over the said river at the place aforesaid, under such regulations and restrictions as the House may think proper, agreeable to the prayer of his petition; notice thereof to be published for consideration, until the next sitting of Assembly, in one or more of the public news-papers, and at the said town of Fort-Pitt." And which report was read the second time in the House, on the 5th day of April, 1782, and adopted. ¶ JOHN ORMSBY.

January 22, 1782.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his Employers, that the first Six Months is now expired, and according to agreement the money for the ensuing Six Months is immediately wanted; therefore I request the money to be left at the places they receive their papers, without delay; and any person choosing to subscribe, may send their names and money to any of my stages that is most convenient to them, and the favor will be thankfully received, by the Public's humble servant,

JAMES BALLENTINE.

N. B. Those in arrears are requested to pay, or they will be used as the law directs.

GODOLPHIN,

A FULL sized beautiful bay, is inferior in blood and figure to no horse in America. He stands at Trovos, in Bucks county, near Bristol, to cover mares at Three Pound Ten Shillings the season.

GODOLPHIN was bred by old Colonel Baylor, and was got by old Fearnought out of Jenny Dismal: Fearnought's sire was Regulus, a famous colt of the Godolphin Arabian's; Jenny Dismal was got by old Dismal, who won a sweep stake of one thousand guineas and five king's plates, without ever being beat. His sire was the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by Lord Godolphin's Whitefoot. In 1774, the only time Godolphin ever ran, he beat Traveller, a celebrated colt of Colonel Lloyd's, a match for four hundred guineas at Leed's Town. He since received forfeit from Sir Peyton Skipwith's horse Figure.

The money must positively be paid before the mares are taken away.

N. B. Good pasturage may be had at Trovos at five shillings per week. *Philadelphia, March* 28, 1782.

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